



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

paronymy was approved by the Committee on Biological Nomenclature in the Report adopted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, August, 1892.

Naturally the application of the principle has been easier with the French and Italian than with the German. Yet nearly all recent works in this language contain paronyms either unchanged (excepting for capitalization), *e. g.*, *Dura*, or with slight changes, *e. g.*, *Hippokamp* for *hippocampus*.

The last example of Germanization to come under my notice is in Eisler's 'Das Gefäss- und periphere Nervensystem des Gorilla,' where the customary heteronym, *Herzbeutel*, is abandoned for the regular paronym of *pericardium*, *Perikard*. Curiously enough in English we have hitherto retained the useless termination, but analogy with *pericarp* (from *pericarpium*) not only warrants but demands the abbreviated form, *pericard*.

BURT G. WILDER.

ITHACA, N. Y.

#### THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

THE annual announcement of the 'Marine Laboratory' for the eighth season, 1895, has recently appeared.

The officers are as follows: Dr. C. O. Whitman, Director, Head Professor of Zoology, University of Chicago, and editor of the *Journal of Morphology*; Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Assistant Director, Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Brown University.

#### ZOOLOGY.

A. Investigation. Howard Ayers, Professor of Biology, University of the State of Missouri; E. G. Conklin, Professor of Biology, Northwestern University; S. Watase, Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Chicago; M. M. Metcalf, Professor of Biology, The Woman's College of Baltimore; C. M. Child, Fellow in Zoology, University of Chicago; F. R. Lillie, Instructor in Zoology, University of Michigan; O. S. Strong, Instructor in Zoology, Columbia College;

H. S. Brode, Fellow in Zoology, University of Chicago.

B. Instruction. W. M. Rankin, Instructor in Zoology, Princeton College; J. L. Kellogg, Professor of Biology, Olivet College; P. A. Fish, Instructor in Physiology and Anatomy, Cornell University; A. D. Mead, Fellow in Zoology, University of Chicago; H. E. Walter, Chicago.

#### BOTANY.

W. A. Setchell, Instructor in Botany, Yale University; W. J. V. Osterhout, Instructor in Botany, Brown University.

#### PHYSIOLOGY.

Jacques Loeb, Associate Professor of Physiology, University of Chicago; W. N. Norman, Professor of Biology, University of Texas.

The work of the laboratory is definitely organized with reference to the needs of three classes of workers, namely, (1) students, (2) teachers of science, and (3) investigators. There are regular courses of instruction, consisting of lectures and laboratory work under the supervision of the instructors, given in Zoology, Botany, Embryology and Physiology. In addition to these, there will be courses of lectures on special subjects as follows: Embryology, by the Director, Professor C. O. Whitman; on Botanical Museum Development, by J. M. McFarlane, and on Matter and Energy, by E. A. Dolbear.

There will also be evening lectures on biological subjects of general interest. Among those who contribute these lectures may be mentioned: G. F. Atkinson, E. G. Conklin, Northwestern University; J. M. Coulter, President Lake Forest University; A. E. Dolbear, Tuft's College; Simon Flexner, John Hopkins Hospital; E. O. Jordan, University of Chicago; William Libbey, Jr., Princeton College; F. S. Lee, Columbia College; W. A. Locy, Lake Forest University; J. M. MacFarlane, University of Pennsylvania; C. S. Minot, Harvard Medical School;

E. S. Morse, Peabody Academy of Science; H. F. Osborn, Columbia College; W. B. Scott, Princeton College; W. T. Sedgwick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William Trelease, Director Missouri Botanical Garden; S. Watase, University of Chicago; E. B. Wilson, Columbia College; B. G. Wilder, Cornell University; W. P. Wilson, University of Pennsylvania.

The laboratory has been considerably enlarged and now consists of four two-story buildings, with forty private rooms for the exclusive use of investigators, and seven general laboratories. It is supplied with aquaria, a steam launch, boats, dredges, and all the apparatus necessary for collecting and keeping alive material reserved for class work or research.

A Department of Laboratory Supply has been established in order to facilitate the work of teachers and others at a distance who desire to obtain material for study or for class instruction. Circulars giving information, prices, etc., may be obtained on application.

The forty private laboratories are distributed as follows: Zoölogy, twenty-two; Physiology, eight; Botany, ten. These rooms are rented at one hundred dollars to colleges, societies or individuals.

The general laboratories for research are for the use of students engaged in special work under the supervision of the Director and his assistants, and for advanced courses preparatory to beginning investigation, such as the course in Embryology. There are forty-two tables, of which Zoölogy has twenty-two, Physiology ten, and Botany ten.

Applications should be made to Professor C. O. Whitman, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

#### EMBRYOLOGY.

THE course in Embryology extends from July 10th to August 17th. The aim is not only to master the details of development,

but also to acquire a thorough knowledge of preparing surface-views, imbedding in paraffin and celloidin, staining, mounting, drawing, reconstructing modeling, etc. The study is mainly confined to the fish egg as the best type for elucidating vertebrate development; but the eggs of amphibia and other vertebrates as well as some invertebrates will receive attention. The fee is \$50.

#### INVESTIGATION.

THE course in Investigation extends from July 3d to August 17th. For those prepared to begin original work, ten tables are reserved in Zoölogy, and the same number in Physiology and Botany.

Special subjects for investigation are assigned to the occupants of tables, and the supervision of the work is so divided that each instructor has the care of but three or four students. In this way all the advantages of individual instruction are secured. The fee is \$50.

#### SEMINAR.

A SEMINAR has been instituted, and, though specially designed for members of the class in Embryology and beginners in investigation, it is open to all. The third volume of the Biological Lectures will be made the basis of discussion. Most of the authors of these lectures will be present; and from two to three mornings will be devoted to the consideration of each lecture and such questions as may be raised.

#### \* LABORATORY FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN ANATOMY.

IN the Laboratory for Teachers and Students in Anatomy, which is open from July 2d to August 30th, two courses are offered: the first, in Invertebrate Anatomy, and the second, a newly arranged course in Vertebrate Anatomy. The fee for either course is \$40.

#### VERTEBRATE ANATOMY.

THE list of lecturers on Vertebrate Anatomy will be as follows: Professor H. P.

Bowditch, Harvard Medical School; Dr. F. S. Lee, College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. C. F. Hodge, Clark University; Dr. O. S. Strong, Columbia College; Dr. C. S. Minot, Harvard Medical School; Dr. J. S. Kingsley, Tuft's College; Dr. J. P. McMurrich, University of Michigan; Dr. H. F. Osborn, Columbia College.

Applications for admission to the laboratory for students and teachers should be made to Prof. H. C. Bumpus, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

#### BOTANY.

THE laboratory work in Botany (July 10–August 17) will be restricted to the study of the structure and development of types of the various orders of the cryptogamous plants, and especial attention will be given to the study of the various species of Marine Algae which occur so abundantly in the waters about Woods Holl.

The following colleges and societies controlled private rooms or tables during the season of 1894:

Boston University School of Medicine, Brown University, Bryn Mawr College, College of Medicine, Syracuse University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, Hamilton College, Harvard University (Professor Farlow), Lake Forest University (President Coulter), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miami University, Mt. Holyoke College, Missouri Botanical Garden, Northwestern University, Princeton College, Smith College, University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, University of Pennsylvania (Provost Harrison), Vassar College, Wellesley college, Williams College, Women's College Baltimore, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Naturalists, Beta Alpha Chapter of the K. K. G. Fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania, Lucretia Crocker Scholarship, Woman's School Alliance Milwaukee.

#### THE GENERIC NAMES OF THE THREE-TOED ECHIDNA.

THE three-toed *Echidna* discovered by M. Bruijn in northwestern New Guinea, and described by Peters and Doria in 1876 as *Tachyglossus bruijnii*, has been commonly recognized as belonging to a different genus from the common five-toed *Echidna* of Tasmania and Australia. Although the species was described less than twenty years ago, four generic names have been proposed for it. Early in 1877 Dr. Theodore Gill erected the genus *Zaglossus*\* for it, and Gervais separated it in November of the same year under the name *Acanthoglossus*;† but a few days later, finding that this name had been pre-occupied, he renamed the genus *Proechidna*.‡ Five years later M. Dubois proposed to replace *Acanthoglossus* by *Bruiunia*.§

Of these four names *Proechidna* has come into general use, while *Zaglossus* Gill seems never to have been mentioned by any subsequent author. My attention was first called to it several months ago by Dr. Gill himself, who suggested that it would probably antedate *Proechidna*, but no copy of Gervais' *Ostéographie* being at hand I could not determine which name had priority. Recently I have had an opportunity of examining a copy of the *Ostéographie des Monotrèmes*, and find that not only does *Zaglossus* antedate *Proechidna*, but in fact it was the earliest name proposed for the genus, and should be adopted to the exclusion of all the others.

The second chapter of the *Ostéographie*, apparently the only part of the text ever published, contains the name *Proechidna* on page 43. In the introductory foot-note on

\* Ann. Record of Science & Industry for 1876, May 5, 1877, p. clxxi.

† Comptes Rendus, lxxxv., No. 19, séance du 5 Nov., 1877, p. 838.

‡ *Ostéographie des Monotrèmes Viv. et Fossiles*, Nov. 30, 1877, p. 43.

§ Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, vi. No. 6 (1881) 1882, pp. 267–270, pls. ix–x.